

solution, no practicable or workable plan having yet been evolved.

(5) Italy, it is believed, will allow certain ports in her newly acquired territory to be open to Austria-Hungary, Jugoslavia and other hinterland countries.

As yet it has been undetermined whether the complete treaty will be made with four Central Powers or only with Germany. If the latter is the case, when signing with Germany will be assured, regarding her own frontiers and the proportion of reparations.

PARIS, April 6 (By The Associated Press).—The Council of Four on Saturday reached an agreement on the principles of the indemnities and reparations to be paid by Germany. It is not believed there will be any disagreement as to details, and it is indicated that the text of the financial terms will be finished during the week.

All Paris seems imbued to-day with the idea that Easter will find the conference ended, either successfully or unsuccessfully, and many newspapers and leaders who have been doubtful about the successful outcome are apparently less gloomy about the prospect.

The sunny weather of the last four days undoubtedly has made a considerable change in the psychology of the conference, the members of which have been greatly distressed by a month of rain and cloudiness.

Commissioners See President

When Dr. Grayson said the President was rapidly improving in health members of the American commission were permitted to see him. He received Secretary of State Lansing, General Bhas, Henry White and Colonel House in his bedroom. The five men discussed the work done since illness eliminated President Wilson from the conference Thursday night, and planned a program for the present week.

General Dukes expressed what he regarded as a satisfactory adjustment of the Danzig question, and assurances were given by all the other delegates that progress had been made by the different commissions, with the possible exception of the reparations commission. Mr. White expressed the belief that material advancement had been made on the territorial question. It is understood that President Wilson impressed upon the delegates the extraordinary importance of an early agreement. This conviction, he said, was that a long step must be taken this week toward the preparation of the peace treaty.

The Premier held no formal meeting today, but there were several informal conferences. Colonel House received Premier Orlando, Lord Robert Cecil and Baron Makino and conferred with them on the location of the seat of the league of nations.

M. Paderewski, the Polish Premier, called on Colonel House at the Hotel de Crillon, but Colonel House was at the time attending a conference of the American delegates with President Wilson.

It is understood that the work of drawing the peace terms in conformity with yesterday's decisions proceeded to-day, and that this rough basis of the treaty will form a starting point for the more formal discussion. Mr. Wilson remains his place in the Council of Four. Similar progress is reported on the commission dealing with the problem of the Saar basin, which will be voted upon by the Council of Four early in the week.

The "Echo de Paris" says compromise effected on all debatable points regarding the sum to be paid at once by Germany and the payments in the future. Against the opposition of France, the Council of Four agreed, the paper says, to distribute future payments over a term of thirty years. The payments for the next few years were fixed at \$100,000,000.

The "Journal" says there are indications that the rights of France and Belgium to prior consideration in the payments by Germany have been recognized. The first American payment, it says, will be \$50,000,000. France (\$50,000,000), of which 5,000,000,000 francs will go to pay for raw materials to insure the resumption of German economic life. France will get a billion francs (\$200,000,000) and Belgium five billion (\$200,000,000) of the first payment. The rest of the indemnity will be paid in installments over a period of thirty-five years.

Plans for continued occupation of the left bank of the Rhine have been abandoned and the Allied will depend upon an economic blockade as the means of pressure on Germany. Final agreement on the Rhine and Saar was reached yesterday. The moral and political advantages of this agreement are emphasized by the papers.

The favorable solution of the Danzig question is commented upon in contemporary terms. The moral and political advantages of this agreement are emphasized by the papers.

Paris Press Reflects Joy Over Progress Of Council of Four

PARIS, April 6.—The principal papers reflect, though guardedly, the good news of yesterday's progress by the Council of Four. The "Petit Parisien" says:

"In American and British circles it was felt last night that in about fifteen days all will be ready. In French circles there was more reserve, but the confidence was no less complete. We may perhaps have an Easter peace."

The "Journal" understands that the visit of King Albert to Paris last week contributed considerably to the hastening of events.

The "Echo de Paris" describes yesterday as a day of notable progress, stating that a point has been reached where it is now possible to confide in the drafting committee the drawing up of the peace terms. The paper underlines that the differences which recently delayed the progress of the negotiations touched the sum immediately to be demanded from Germany and suggested the limitation to thirty years of the German financial obligations.

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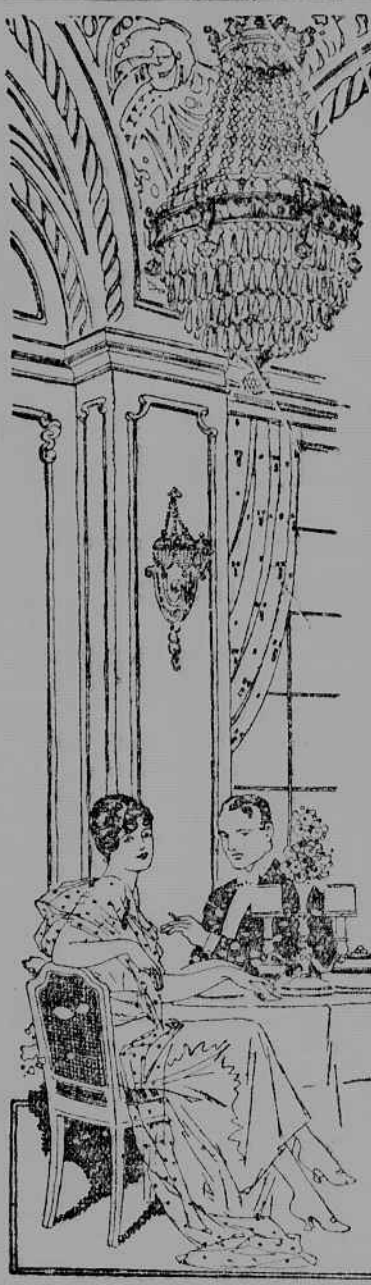
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Dining at the Hotel ST. REGIS

Is quite different from eating at any other restaurant in New York. It is a different conception of what dining really is; of what makes a pleasurable luncheon, or tea, or dinner; of what satisfies and of what is right.

This difference is apparent in the quality and character of the food served, the quiet ease of the service, the comfortable and appealing fitness of the several dining rooms, and the distinguished people. There is a different atmosphere at the ST. REGIS, pleasant and wholly satisfying.

Luncheon in the Oak Room
Tea in the Palm Room
Dinner in the Fifth Avenue Room

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTY-FIFTH ST.
R. M. HAAS

which was opposed by France. A compromise now has been reached.

"Temps" Sees Two Results

The "Temps" this evening remarks: "The week finishes with two partial results. At the transport of Polish troops has been arranged. At Paris the conference has reached an agreement regarding the reparations to be exacted from Germany. Each result gives us satisfaction, or rather, relief, for the discussions which preceded were delicate. But each still leaves room for apprehensions, for the mistakes of the last few months weigh heavily upon the future."

After a general discussion, the "Temps" concludes its editorial with the following:

"In the domain of international finance we do not know what the future has in store for us. During the five months now ended the bankers of the United States do not seem to be struck with admiration of the economic and monetary methods of the French state, but on the contrary seem to have discovered certain affinities between American activity and 'entente-muhingestein' (spirit of enterprise) of the Germans. Don't let us talk of it too much, but let us think of it sometimes."

"L'Ouvre" hears that not only the indemnity and Saar basin difficulties have been solved, but also the Italian-Jugo-Slav obstacle has been surmounted, but adds in regard to the third:

"We believe that the diplomats are taking too quickly to realities."

"Figaro" sets forth the French appeal in an editorial as follows:

"When it was a question of the German colonies and the German fleet we accepted entirely the suggestions of England. None of us thought of giving our British friends counsel of moderation. We didn't tell them not to exasperate Germany by taking the colonies. Similarly, when Mr. Lloyd George modified in every particular the plan for German disarmament which Marshal Foch and the Allies had without exception proposed, we at once acceded to the proposition, though recognizing serious inconveniences. What is more, we ranged ourselves completely on the side of the opinion of President Wilson in regard to the league of nations. And now it is a question of matters vital to us and touching us much more directly than Britain and America, separated from Germany by the sea or the ocean. Is it too much to ask our allies to listen to the legitimate claims we make?"

Peace Finance Proposals To Be Taken Up at Once

PARIS, April 6.—The first sub-committee of the Finance Commission of the Supreme Council, according to an official statement issued yesterday, held eleven meetings between March 15 and April 3.

In this period it considered eighteen articles for insertion in the treaty of peace, the majority being accepted unanimously. The articles, the statement adds, will be presented without delay to the full commission for approval.

Entry of U. S. Into War Recalled by Tardieu

PARIS, April 6.—Captain André Tardieu, member of the French peace delegation, at a dinner last night in honor of the members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce who are visiting France, recalled that April 6 marked the second anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the

war. The armies of France and the United States, he said, had accomplished their task, while the business of the United States had come to cooperate with French business men in establishing the same friendly spirit in business, as existed between the soldiers on the battle front.

President Brown, of the Cleveland chamber, said the United States desires to remain an ally of France in its commercial as well as in a military sense.

PARIS, April 6 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Henry C. King, president of Oberlin College, and Charles R. Crane have been named as the American members of the Inter-Allied Commission of Enquiry into the peace conference to investigate conditions in Syria, take a plebiscite and submit recommendations on the disposition of the country.

The investigation probably will require several months, and it is therefore likely that the delegates from the other nations have not been announced.

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General Strike In Berlin To-day

Radicals Vote to Walk Out by 10,000 to 3,000, in Spite of Opposition of the Majority Socialists

More Troops Called Out

Coal Revolt Is Growing and 345,000 Miners Now Are Claimed To Be Idle

BERLIN, April 6 (By The Associated Press).—The Independent Socialists and Spartacists decided today by a vote of 10,000 to 3,000 to begin a general strike in Berlin Monday.

The Majority Socialists opposed the movement, but the employees of the large machine and metal works carried the day for those favorable to a strike.

The government troops in Berlin have been reinforced.

The Cabinet has accepted an amendment to Article 34 of the constitution, empowering the workers, on an equal footing with the employers, to collaborate in the fixing of wages, the settling of questions of labor conditions and in the entire development of the productive forces.

The workers will have legal representatives in all industrial councils, including the imperial labor council. These representatives will work with the latter council in fixing wages, in labor laws and submission of them to the National Assembly.

ESSEN, April 5. The revolutionary miners of Central Germany and Silesia have declared in favor of the Ruhr workers, who have made certain demands for improvements in their conditions. In case these demands are not granted by Wednesday the Ruhr miners have voted to cease the so-called emergency work, with the result that the mines probably will be flooded after the pumps have stopped.

The miners' conference has expressed contempt for those who would join the government troops in response to the appeal of Herr Noske, the Minister of Defence, and declares that these men shall never be given work in the future, but shall be "hanged to the gallows."

With such methods the Communist and Spartacist miners of the Ruhr district are attempting desperately to force a general strike, which ostensibly began several days ago.

It is claimed by the Spartacists that a total of 345,000 miners from 215 mines are on strike and that the workers in the five additional mines soon will be out.

Intimidation freely used. The revolutionaries have spared no effort to intimidate every one into joining their ranks. They issued a decree yesterday that no organization, except the "council of mine," consisting solely of Spartacists and Communist miners, could be a representative of the miners as a whole, and that all treaties with the government, if not ordered in the decree that all who were on strike should be "hanged to the gallows."

Semi-official figures in the Ruhr district set down the number on strike to-day as 142,000, compared with 132,000 yesterday. The Spartacist figures apply to the entire Rhineland.

Reports from Dortmund and other points show the situation has improved slightly, and the miners are gradually returning to work.

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AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM (After the War)

Q. What has been the experience of American securities during the war?

A. The United States has subscribed \$18,600,000,000 for Liberty Bonds, the first result of which has been to take money from other investment fields.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital, Surplus & P. \$9,600,000
49 Liberty St., N.Y. 184 Montague St., Bkn.

The New "Balkans"



Fear that the creation of new nationalities out of the extinct Austro-Hungarian empire will lead to the "Balkanization" of Europe is increased by the reported declaration of war by Hungary against Serbia, and, therefore, against Jugo-Slavia. Czechoslovak troops were reported last week to be operating against the Hungarians, while the Poles and Ukrainians have been conducting an intermittent conflict. The conflicts are due principally to differences over boundaries.

League Opposition Crumbling, Asserts Democratic Pilot

Small Minority Only Will Resist Treaty in Senate, Says Cummings; Lodge View Different in 1906

WASHINGTON, April 6. In a statement to-night declaring a careful observer "cannot fail to note that opposition to the league of nations is rapidly crumbling," Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, reproduced extracts from a speech delivered by Senator Lodge in 1906, to show the attitude of the Republican leader at that time toward negotiation of treaties by the President without advance consultation with the Senate.

Statements issued by opponents of the league, Mr. Cummings said, are less sweeping in character and carry the implication that when the time comes for ratification the treaty will be resisted by a very small minority.

"Criticism is rapidly narrowing down to mere trifles," the statement continued, "and those who challenge the Senators who issued the round robin accompany their rapidly diminishing objections with attacks upon President Wilson for the manner in which the matter has been handled. The provision in the constitution relating to the approval of treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate is still the basis of the challenge."

Senator Lodge has been particularly inclined to be capricious with reference to the attitude of the President, and many others have followed that lead."

The Senate has nothing to do with the negotiation of treaties or the conduct of our foreign intercourse and relations, save the exercise of the constitutional function of advice and consent, which is essential to the making of a treaty. The President negotiates the treaty to begin with. He may employ such agencies as he chooses, but he must have the treaty negotiated and sent his proposed treaty to the Senate for its jurisdiction on this body attaches and its power begins."

Senator Lodge, speaking later, Mr. Cummings said, gave his own interpretation to the statement in regard to the power of the President in treaty making, which we have heard from the Senator from Wisconsin."

Vast Field for Power Plants Seen in Poland

Electrification of Poland's vast natural resources with the aid of American capital has been worked out in detail by representatives of the Polish Industrial Bureau in the United States.

The bureau, which has offices at 33 West Forty-second Street, declared a special opportunity is offered for the erection of large electrical power stations in the coal, oil and water power regions, and transmitting this power to the railroads and the industrial centers.

George Fudakowski, director of the bureau, says the idea is not new, but was proposed before the war. The Russian government, however, prevented either American or Polish capitalists from carrying the project through.

One of the requisites of the new regime, says the Polish industrial leader, is complete industrial independence from Germany. Heretofore German corporations have dumped great stocks of their product on the Polish market whenever they feared that competition there was becoming too keen.

The enormous opportunities offered may be judged by the fact that in 1910, under a divided government, the territories constituting the present republic of Poland reached an industrial output valued at \$240,000,000, says Mr. Fudakowski. These enterprises gave employment to 900,000 men, scattered throughout a total of 16,294 plants, which figures, however, represent but a small proportion of the possibilities in Poland.

China Insists Japan Cancel 21 Demands

Tokio Peace Delegates Get Statement Saying 1915 Treaties Were Unjustly Forced at Point of Bayonet

Prussianism Is Charged

Nation Says She Was Bullied When Rest of World Was Too Busy to See Facts

PARIS, April 6 (By The Associated Press).—Nullification of the twenty-one demands made by Japan early in 1915 is urged by a recent government statement in an official statement cabled from Peking and received by the Japanese peace delegation yesterday.

The statement declares the Japanese treaties and notes forced upon China by their terms are incompatible with the principles upon which the league of nations is founded. The statement is largely repeated in a recent government statement in 1915 should be abrogated, "because made by baron Makino, of the Japanese delegation, on the position of Japan."

"Since the Japanese delegate in Paris," the Chinese statement says, "has pointed out the twenty-one demands, it is incumbent upon the Chinese government to draw attention to the fact that China's acquiescence to terms subservient of her own interests were secured by means of an ultimatum, which she was forced to surrender because of the preoccupation of the rest of the world in the European war. It is a fact that the terms were imposed upon China at the point of the bayonet, the example followed by that of Prussia, the extension to twenty-nine years of the lease of Port Arthur and South Manchurian railways concessions being precisely the German Shantung terms."

"In a subsequent agreement secured by Japan under the former Cabinet the principles followed have been equally heinous, not only to China's liberty of action, but to her very independence."

The statement says that the claim of Japan to special privileges because of the Japanese expedition to Shantung contrasts oddly with the failure of the Americans to claim the railways and mines of France, although the Germans expelled them from Alsace and Lorraine by the operation of the American army. It says that the American army of 2,000,000 lost more than sixty times the number of lives than Japan, and she lost at Tsing-tao. The statement also comments on the fact that England is not asking Belgium for a single cent of the highlanders "is one vast cemetery where English soldiers are buried."

Improved modern news distribution in China, the statement continues, keeps the Chinese fully advised of daily happenings throughout the world and "irredentism is already raising its head, not only in Corea, but well, foreign issues, occupying almost exclusive attention to the detriment of domestic advancement."

Czecho-Slavs Safe From Bolshevism, Declares Masaryk

Education of People Safeguards Them, He Says; Food and Loans Needed to Aid in Reconstruction

By Joseph G. Saxe

PRAGUE, April 3.—Professor Masaryk, President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, received me in his room in the first ancient castle of the Bohemian Kings in Prague yesterday. Just before me a poor peasant woman, gorgeously colored handkerchief had had an audience with the President, leaving her market basket in the hall meantime. I cannot state what her mission was, but her appearance before the President struck me as a symbol of the thoroughly democratic character of the new Czecho-Slovak state.

That it was extremely hard work to build up the new state upon the heap of ruins that was once Central Europe was the essence of President Masaryk's statement, as, indeed, it was of all other persons seen and interviewed here by my correspondent.

The President said: "The Hungarian upheaval will have no effect at all upon Czecho-Slovakia. The Hungarian Bolshevism is not purely social in character, but, rather, is nationalistic. The Hungarians are in a very bad way, and from the human viewpoint, I can perfectly understand their desperation, but even Lenin seems to distrust the genuineness of Magyar Bolshevism and its truly internationalistic spirit."

Faith in Bohemia Expressed. "I am confident that Hungarian Bolshevism will have no seductive effect upon the Slovaks. Bohemia itself has only a very small Minority Socialist party, and there is no danger of Bohemia succumbing to this social malady. Besides, the whole character of education of the Czech peoples is a safeguard against the Russian type of Bolshevism, with its murder and pillage. Even a social revolution, if unheavenly would assume ordered and moderate form in Bohemia."

Regarding the economic outlook the President was hopeful. "The main difficulty," he said, "is lack of coal, owing to the diminished output which has resulted in neglected industries and in some cases labor troubles. But these are already being taken care of."

To my question: "What do you want from America and England?" the President answered smilingly: "Give us plenty of food and money and certain raw materials. Some food are already coming via Hamburg, and we have raised loans in New York, London and Paris to pay for food imports. We are negotiating American loans to restore our currency, which already is judged to be appreciably sounder in neutral markets than German or Austro-Hungarian currency. As the result there is a greater confidence in our future economic stability and the financial reform measures which we are taking."

Further Loans Needed. "We shall need further loans for this great work of general national reconstruction. For imports we might pay with timber, glass, sugar, hardware and coal, and later to Germany and Austria-Hungary for we are no reason why we should not maintain correct and good relations with these countries as in the past."

"Whether or not German Austria joins Germany is a matter of indifference to us, although I believe the majority of the people in German Austria will be opposed to such a union."



SOME months ago, Mr. Geo. D. Hoffman came into our office and asked whether, in our opinion, the Hoffman Air Valve could be advertised to the user. We told him we did not know and that we were not willing to advise any advertising without knowing more about the proposition.

"But," we said, "We do know the best way to find out the correct answer."

We told Mr. Hoffman that before Hoyt's Service, Inc., would advise him on the investment of money in a national advertising campaign, we must first have every opportunity to investigate his product and proposition. We told him we wanted to go over his proposition from top to bottom, before we gave him any advice.

Accordingly, we were retained to "build a plan," and there were no further obligations, actual or implied. Our only job was to find out the conditions—and to submit our opinion. Mr. Hoffman put himself under no obligations

to employ us further than that.

Our investigators interviewed engineers, steam-fitting contractors, architects, owners of public buildings, and owners of homes. We held an all-day conference with Mr. Hoffman and his associates. We talked with those who sold Hoffman Valves. In the end, we were convinced that Mr. Hoffman had what he claimed, namely, "a perfect air valve."

We submitted our plan. It was complete. It left nothing to guess-work. For, whatever it recommended, it quoted a price; it suggested a program of growth for several years.

A few days later we were engaged to execute the plan in full. During the past few months examples of this advertising have been appearing in the Saturday Evening Post and in the Literary Digest.

If you have a product which might stand consumer advertising, we offer our services in helping you to decide. Let us explain our methods,